FINAL RESULT .- We give below the returns from all the counties in the State, with the exception of Manly's present majority is 844; which result cannot be materially altered by the returns yet to

he received. NORTH CAROLINA, therefore, is as ever, a stanch and decided Whig State. The diminution in the Gubernatorial vote, and the decrease of our majority in the Legislature, are entirely attributable to general lethargy, local causes, and a shameful mul-

plicity of Whig candidates in strong Whig counties Our Whig friends abroad may rest assured that, if there is a Whig State in the Union, that State is North Carolina. If distracted, as the Whigs have been, by the local concerns of the county elections, weakened in their efforts for want of efficient organizations, misled by a wily stratagem of stances, support the hero of Buena Vista by a vote at least equal to that by which, in 1844, we manithis our friends throughout the Union may confidently rely. The Whig majority in the Legislature will be two on joint ballot

That the falling-off in the Whig vote for Governor is attributable to other causes than want of popularity in Gen. TAYLOR, or loss of strength of the Whice as a party, is well understood by intelligent men of both political parties in North Carolina. In the State Constitution.

Under the Constitution of North Carolina, every white male of twenty-one years of age may vote for the Governor and the more numerous branch of the State Legislature; but for State Senators no one can vote unless he has a freehold of fifty acres of land. One-half of those who elect the Governor are thus excluded from voting for Senators. The Democratic candidate, Mr. REID, proposed to amend the Constitution so as to do away with this distinction. Mr. MANLY, the Whig candidate, is underpapers and candidates endeavored to sustain him in that position. In some of the counties, it is true, the Whig candidates took a different ground, because they disapproved of the course of Mr. MANLY, and were in favor of the alteration. It is believed, indeed, that a large proportion of the party were favorable to the change. This diversity of sentiment and action, as well as the issue itself, weakened Mr. MANLY before the People.

Without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the issue itself, we feel justified in saying that it would be extremely difficult for any one to convince the forty thousand excluded voters of the propriety of their exclusion.

That this new issue had a powerful influence in the late election is admitted by every body. We know that the Democratic members of Congress have for weeks predicted that they would carry the State, declaring that no party was strong enough to stand up under such an issue. If, for example, one man out of every twenty of the persons excluded from voting for Senators changed his vote on that mocratic gain. That the Whig party of North Carolina have been able to stand up at all against such an issue is the most decisive proof of their strength. We have heard leading members of both Houses of Congress, and of both political parties, declare that in their States no man could stand up twenty-four hours under such an issue.

We find that Mr. REID's vote is much less than that of other Democratic candidates who were beaten: and, on looking over the returns from the counties, it will be seen that the greatest discrepancy has occurred in the large Whig counties, where it was believed that Mr. MANLY was in no danger, and where the Democrats are understood to have made no effort, lest they should, by doing so, rouse the Whigs to action.

We feel confident, from the information derived from all sources, that the Whig party is not only as strong in North Carolina as it ever was, but that, as already intimated, Gen. TAYLOR will, in the November election, exceed the usual strength of the party whose candidate he is.

We are happy to learn that the majority of the gallant Whig, J. J. CRITTENDEN, for Governor of the State of Kentucky, will amount to 7,000 votes. being more than a thousand votes more than the handsome majority obtained by the present Governor in the last canvass.

INDIANA ELECTION. We see, in some of the newspapers, reports received by Telegraph, which state that the Democrats have, as usual, obtained a majority of the Memsonexed paragraph, written the day after the

We have never expected a majority of Whigs to be elected h the next Legislature. The floating representatives are so apportioned this year as to fall in strong Locofoco counties. Under this arrangement our opponents have from ten to fifteen members the advantage. In the absence of the election of any other than representatives and minor county officers, the same interest was not felt by the Whigs, and their whole strength was not polled. Although the Locofocos may, under the operation of these causes, have a majority of members, the aggregate vote of the State will, we believe, be found to be Whig. Whatever may be the result, however, let no supporter of Gen. TAYLOR be discouraged. There will be a differ ent feeling abroad before next November, and thousands who remained indifferent and did not vote for representatives, will then be found at the polls ready to do all in their power for the election of the old natrict "

PRESENT FOR THE HON. R. W. THOMPSON .- The presentation of the beautiful silver goblet, prepared by the young Whigs of Baltimore as a present for the Hon. R. W. Thoxrson, of Indiana, will, we learn, be presented to that gentleman in Washington previous to his departure for home. Mr. Thompson's business engagements will preclude the possibility of his visiting Baltimore, consequently the interesting ceremony will be performed at Washington. The gobiet was taken on yesterday .- Baltimore Sun.

WISCONSIN JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The constitution of Wisconsin provides for the election of all the judicial officers of the State. The canvass took place last week. In the first circuit Mr. WEITING was the Whig and Mr. Noscan the Democratic candidate for Judge. The newspapers of both parties concede the election of the former. In the second cir- was struck on the head by the side of a bridge under which he cuit there were three candidates: Randall, (Whig.) Hun-mell, (Barnburner,) and Smith, (regular Dem.) The in-was passing, and thrown upon the ground. When the body was picked up the head of Mr. S. was found cut almost in dications are that HUBBELL is elected.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

The Hon. DANIEL DUNCAN, a Whig member of Congress from Ohio, who has just been renominated for Congress by a very strong vote, has published a very able address to his constituents, giving his reasons for supposing General TAYLOR. Cherokee and Currituck. It will be seen that Mr. We make the following extract in regard the personal character of Gen. T.:

"I have devoted some time, since the nomination, to a nvestigation of the character and opinions of Gen. TAYLOR. and I have come to the conclusion that he is every way wor

thy of the support of the Whig party.
"I have traced him from the earliest records of his history find that a strong love of justice and a deep regard for liberty always characterized his conduct. I find him temperate, laporious, frugal, simple, and plain in all his tastes, and ready at all times to sacrifice self to secure the comfort of his fellow soldiers. Though his life has been devoted to arms, I find him drawing his sword only at the bidding of his Government, and always tempering the stern necessities of war with their opponents, and lulled into a false security by the heat of the battle was over, no wife was made a widow. confidence in their strength, we have yet carried the no children fatherless, by any act of his. No court martial glory, the sternness of the warrior yielded to the noble impulses of the man, and you find him with a heart tender as that fested our confidence in Harry of the West. On of a child, overflowing at the sight of human misery. If there is one feature in his character more strongly marked than another, it is a high and stern regard for law and justice. In all that the patronage of the Government will not be distribute. similar circumstances. Both entered the army while young men, and the first services of both were on the frontiers, warring against savages. There is probably no situation better calculated to develop the mind of man and strengthen h fact, it is (we learn) almost solely owing to an issue character than this. His energies are kept constantly awake made with reference to a proposed amendment of by the sleepless activity of the foe with which he is contending. Even in style of writing they are alike."

ANOTHER SCREW LOOSE.

The Democrats of Vermont recently nominated CHARLES K. FIELD for Lieutenant Governor. But he "spurns the bribe," after this fashion:

"I have this morning addressed a letter to the State Con mittee, declining the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, and lirecting them to strike my name from the ticket. I believe such a course due to the Democracy. My views were not known to the convention at the time of the nomination, and it is possible the nomination was adopted from the belief that, in common with many others, I was an ardent supporter of stood to have argued against the proposed change Gen. Cass. In no event whatever can I be induced to vote while canvassing the State. Many of the Whig for him-he is cowardly-an unprincipled political hack-and a marvellous worthy nominee of the worthless tricksters who

"It is rather painful parting with old friends, some whom I have acted with for more than twenty years; but I to speak. His image is enshrined in the hearts of the people cannot consent to violate one of the earliest political maxims that was taught me, which was to be always consistent. cracy of this country, 'Every thing for principles, nothing to the Presidency, as has never before been seen. *

One of the arguments used to prove General TAYLOR was not a Whig was that he did not refuse to accept of nominations made by men of different political parties. The men who used this argument now support VAN BUREN, who, in his letter to the Buffalo Convention, says of that body :

"It will, in a great degree, be composed of individuals who have, all their lives, been arrayed on different sides in politics, State and National, and who still differ in regard to most of the questions that have arisen in the admini spective Governments."

Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel.

If Mr. VAN BUREN had been nominated at Philaultra Whigs" who now support that gentlemen have been satisfied? Would they have got out a ground, easting it against the Whig candidate, this circular calling a Convention at Worcester, for the would be sufficient to account for the apparent De- reason that the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention " was not a Whig?" We only ask for information .- Boston Atlas.

> The proprietors of the cotton factories at Pitts burg have suspended operations for the present, rather than continue business at a loss under the ten-hour law of the State, which gives similar manufacturers in other States an advantage over them. | the honor first to develop and advocate, by which the beauti-

"A committee of the factory owners left yesterday for Western Virginia to examine sites for the purpose of building up a manufacturing town. This project is sincerely entertained by all the proprietors, and by some of them very enthusiastically. We learn also, on good authority, that a cotton manufacturer in the eastern part of the State, who visited this city a few days back, has agreed to take \$100,000 stock in this town, and to erect a large cotton mill. The danger that Pennsylvania will entirely lose this branch of manufacture, for which she is well adapted, is imminent. Three sites are offered the company, all between Wellsville and Wheeling

OREGON .- A party of ten men recently arrived at St. Joseph (Mo.) from Oregon, bringing intelligence to April 6. They performed the journey in eighty-seven days. The intelligence has been anticipated by telegraph. A St. Joseph paper says :

4 Dr. Derry, one of the party, a gentleman who went to Oregon in the spring of 1847, with a view of exploring the country, and remaining there if pleased with it, returns very much dissatisfied. He represents the country as no more healthy than the States, with heavy rains in the winter, rendering the whole country almost impassable, and drought in summer, having no rain for months, and but a small propor-

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS, -The New Orleans

Crescent of the 5th instant says: "Knowing that some anxiety is felt at present in regard to this disease, we yesterday visited the Charity Hospital, and fornians were beginning to mingle with the emigrants, and bers of the Indiana Legislature. This is not impro-bable, as our accounts from the State capital led us in that institution since the 1st of July. In three of these Col. Mason, Governor of California, had issued a requisi 'o expect such a result, for the reasons stated in the cases the persons were from Vera Cruz, and the rest were cured and discharged. We do not, however, think that any raise a battalion from among the Mormons at the Salt Lake. serious cause of alarm exists; sporadic cases of the fever only Four companies were expected from Oregon. as yet manifesting themselves, as is usual during every

> CRIMINAL COURT. - Yesterday all the indictments against EDWARD SEARS for participation in the schooner Pearl affair were decided. It was agreed to submit to one jury the renaining thirty-nine felony cases, viz. for stealing the slaves, and the seventy-four indictments for the abduction of the slaves. The result is that the jury have acquitted the prisoner in all the larceny cases, (forty-one,) and convicted him on all the indictments charging him with the abduction of the slaves found on board the Pearl, seventy-four in number. The penalty is a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and costs

The motion for a new trial in Daarron's case, noticed yesterday, the court holds under advisement. The court adjourned yesterday to meet again next Monday. No sentence yet in any of the Pearl cases.

THE PRAIRIE CAR. - The St. Louis Republican says Gen. emple's Prairie Car seems to operate to the satisfaction of

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday last, as the afternoon train from the west was within a few miles of Albany, Mr. NELSON SANFORD, of Amsterdam, son of Hon. John Sanroan, of that place, while attempting to secure a cane which he had dropped from the train of which he was a passenger, twain, his nec bro'e &c. He was in his 23d year.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

At the late Whig Convention in the Eighth Con W. CRAWFORD, as chairman of the committee previously appointed, offered the following:

unanimously, That, in sgain rec ROBERT TOOMES to the constituencies of the several counties composing the Eighth Congressional District, we will not omit approval of his approval of his posts, services, and commending the ability and fidelity with which he has represented all interests—local or general—of this district, the State, or the Union.

Which resolution was unanimously agreed to The Hon. GEO. W. CRAWFORD, as chairman of the aforesaid committee, then offered the following resolutions, which were also unanimously agreed to by the Convention :

Resolved, unanimously. That we cordially accept as ratify the nominations of ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and, whilst expressing the belief in their success, we may add our expectation that the leading objects emplated by the federal constitution will be thereby prenoted and advanced; that our prosperous Union will enjoy, election of Governor by a sufficiently decided majority now, we will, under more favorable circumsigned a death warrant. When he surveyed the fields of his sided arts of peace, which give individual harmings and advanced; that our prosperous Union will enjoy, tional greatness; that the policy of the future will be regulated by the spirit of the honored past; that the motives of the founders of the republic will be revived and restored; that the Executive will submit to the restraints of the constitution; the leading traits of his character, there is a striking semblance as the "spoils of victory;" that personal preferences, alike to that of WASHINGTON. The one has evidently served as a with personal resentments, will be rebuked in contemplating model for the other. Their characters were formed under very the duties and illustrating the dignity of high official station that popular will, when expressed in its constitutional limits will be heard and obeyed; that an inflexible adherence to justice will ensure confidence and repress discord; that sectional prejudices will be tranquillized by that comprehensive patriotism and wisdom that presided over and formed our national compact; and that liberty, which we cherish as the child of order, will smile "on ourselves and our posterity." Resolved, unanimously, That whatever may have been our personal preferences for the illustrious Statesman of Ashland, we feel that, in yielding them at the present time, we are but oursuing his own high example on another and like occasion, when he asked : "Should we not justly subject ourselves to eternal reproach if we permitted our differences about men to bring defeat and dieaster on our cause? What is a public man worth who is not ready to sacrifice himself for the good

"HAULING DOWN THE FLAG."

The "Telegraph," published in Louisville, Mississippi, contains the following announcement:

"We have hauled down the names of Cass and BUTLER, and placed in their stead those of the People's choice, TAYLOR and FILLMORE. Of Gen. TAYLOR it is almost superfluor

He is emphatically the man for the people, and there will be such a rush of the masses in November next, Again: I am influenced by a cardinal maxim of the Demo. from hill and dale, hamlet, village, and city, to elevate him The fabric reared by Democracy is tottering to its base. Its fall is inevitable—the party know and feel it. The political bull has been issued from the Presidential Vatican, and the office-holders and office-seekers are enthusiastically obeying its mandates; and their very existence depends upon their success; but, alas! they are destined to an overwhelming

MORE OF THE "BUFFALO HUNT."

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BELTA OF AUGUST 9. THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.

Col. KINNEY .- This gallant and distinguished gen o well known to the whole country as the only American who could maintain himself on the west side of the Nueces, when delphia, in place of Gen. TAYLOR, would those for many years his celebrated rancheros defied the whole power of the Mexicans, and survived a thousand perils, is now in our city, enjoying a little quiet after the active scenes of the war, in which he has been a participator from its very com-

> Col. KINNEY is a master-spirit. His courage and coolness n battle, his skill in the use of arms, his familiarity with Mexican character and language, his energy, tact, and judgment, point him out as a leader, a chief, worthy to direct the nost difficult enterprises. Those of our readers who feel an interest in the success of that great enterprise which we had ful region north of the Sierra Madre will be redeemed from has engaged in that movement with all his ardor and great ources, and has already collected at Corpus Christi abundant means to support the stand which it is calculated and ranged will be made by the Mexicans in this territory. Any doubts which we have entertained of the practicability, and we never had quite as many as some of our contempora. ries, who have treated it with remarkable skepticism, are now dissipated by the fact of Col. Kinney's co-operation.

CALIFORNIA

PROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN. We are indebted to an old friend, Doctor V. J. OURGEAUD, for a copy of the California Star of the 1st April. Our citizens will recollect Dr. Four-GEAUD as a gentleman in good practice in this city. who left with his family a year ago for California, mand, the vessel of state, the republic, may be preserved. and who has settled in San Francisco.

The Star complains loudly of a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, levied upon all goods arriving in the ports of California from any quarter of the globe, and hopes that the burden will soon be removed.

Information has been communicated to the Star that a large emigration from China may soon be expected there. Some of the "Celestials" had already made their appearance. California is represented to be in a pretty quiet state. more than a year no disorders had occurred; the native Cali-

tion for one thousand volunteers to garrison Mazatlan and from New Orleans. Seven yellow fever patients have been other Mexican ports in the South. Captain Hunt expected to

The rains had been abundant, and the prospect for

rops was cheering throughout the country. The Star urges upon the emigrants by all means to keep the "old road" from the States to California; their safety and all their property depends upon it. Last season all the comsettlements by the middle of October. The fate of those who have taken the " short cuts," it is said, ought to be a solemn warning. The horrible sufferings o those who were overtaken by the winter snows on the California mountains in 1846 are enough to appal the stoutest heart, but even these were not sufficient to deter Mr. Wiggins, with a party of about eighty persons, from attempting ast season a new route across the country to the head-water of the Sacramento. As no tidings of this party have as yet reached us, we are constrained to fear that they have all been the victims of that inhospitable climate, or of the treacherous

and ferocious Indians who inhabit that region. The then population of San Francisco is set down at over five hundred souls-males (adults) 575, females 177, children (of ages proper to attend school) sixty.

Semple's Prairie Car seems to operate to the satisfaction of the Springfield public. It has run regularly at the rate of four or five miles an hour, carrying fifty passengers, and for several hours has run ten miles an hour. It is proposed to raise ten or twelve thousand dollars to put a daily train in operation between Springfield and Alton.

RALLEGAR Acceptant.—On Tuesday last, as the afternoon.

RALLEGAR Acceptant.—On Tuesday last, as the afternoon.

On Wednesday morning a collision occurred on the Long Island railroad at Southfield, between the regular passenger train from Greenport, going west, and an excur going in the opposite direction from Jamaica. The ing in the opposite direction from Jamaica. The engineer the regular train was killed, and Mr. Homan, mail agent, is supposed to be fatally injured. Two or three persons on the excursion train, who were standing on the platform outside of the cars, were seriously but not dangerously wounded, and several others who were inside slightly. FROM FRANCE -WORTH READING.

CORRESPONDENCE OF "LITTELL'S LIVING AGE." Paris, July 18, 1848.

THIERS has faculties, literary offspring, and political trophies, which rank him above Chateaubriand. He has just guined signal credit with all generous spirits by his language in the following case :

The committee of finance has examined the property of M. J. Favre, to authorize the State to seize of privat domain of Louis Philippe, on the ground that the do-nation made by that monarch, when on the point of ascend-ing the throne, was an act null and void. The author of the proposition maintained that, previously to 1789, it had always proposed maintained that, previously to 1769, it has aways been he custom in France for the property of the reigning princt to merge into that of the throne; he denied that the decree by which Napoleon had constituted a private domain could have any value in 1830; he declared that Louis Phihepe in making over his property to his family, had d nothing else than defraud the State. M. Jules Favre adnothing else than defraud the State. M. Jules Favre admit-ted that a law had been passed in 1832, recognising the do-nation so made; but he argued that such law could now be declared of no avail, since Louis Philippe had lost his crown by his own faults and crimes. M. Thiers, on hearing this by his own faults and crimes. M. Thiers, on hearing this language, said: 'I am accustomed to the language of victorious parties, and, as far as I am personally concerned, I 'never allow myself to be either astonished at what I hear, 'nor do I ever reply. But there are things which I cannot 'allow to be said without protesting against them. King Lovis Philippe, no doubt, committed faults, and grave ones, which led to his dow fall; faults which I deplored and operating of the county of the same of the county of the same of the sam posed for eight years; but he has never committed crimes. He was in his own person often the object of crimes; but it is false to say that any can be laid to his charge. I appeal on this head to every honest man. I appeal to history. As to the confiscation of the private property of the late royal famility, I shall oppose such an act as an odious injustice. I admit the republic, and desire to see it firmly and peaceably established; but I do not wish to see it dishonored by such acts.

Thus matters, and common justice and sense, come round. The old municipal councils of the Seine, and the office of

I fully agree with Thiers that Louis PHILIPPE is to be acuitted of crimes. Americans, of all strangers, should be the last to vilify the hoary monarch fallen from his high estate. They were more readily, graciously, and cordially received by him, and a his Court, than in any other royal circle. Down to the final month of his reign, they were the most eager to approach him and pay him homage. By none others was he so lavishly extolled in pamphlets, essags, biographical sketches, and printed letters. He was not a bad man or a bad king. He had no vices ; he had cardinal virtues ; he had extraordinary acquirements and mental qualities, and aptitude for business. The private correspondence seized in the Tuileries, and edited by Taschereau in the Révue Rétrospective, refutes the charges of duplicity in the affair of the Spanish match, which the British journals preferred with torrents of obloquy gushing naturally, though shamefully enough, from

Louis Philippe was not in the least a despot, nor a thiser there was not a particle of cruelty-indeed, no severity-in his nature. I speak of him as if he was dead, because he surely will not be again a public functionary. Of his errors, delusions, propensities, aims, it will be time to treat six months or a year hence.

M. Guizor, likewise, merits a chapter apart; he can expect little indulgence or justice at present from his countryen. He is preparing, it is believed, an exposition of his inistry, which, we may presume, will not be deficient in ability and interest. His volumes are to be prized beyond those of Chateaubriand. He is not, indeed, as eloquent a writer or talker; the glow and the pathos of the other's enhusiasm, the felicities of phrase and coloring, are not to be found in his temperament or his page; but the comparison is broadly in his favor in the points of correctness, depth, comprehensiveness, erudition, and coherent and instructive disquisition. M. Guizot is a surpassing orator, not by refulgence and inspiration, like Berryer and Lamartine, but a nervous rhetoric, a correct tone, sustained elocution, a mastery of his subjects and opportunities, intrepidity and uniform selfssession, never-failing resources of defence and retort.

On Saturday last the philosopher of wailing, paradox, and perversity, LAMENNAIS, entered the tribune of the Assembly r the first time. The members gathered instantly about the ribune, as I have seen the representatives at Washington collect near the desk of the lamented LOWNDES, when he rose to speak, and (so I have read) as they were wont to do with Mr. ADAMS. But the sentiments and purposes, in your hall, in regard to the speakers, had another nature and expression. A

"A little old man, emaciated and bent, descended from the mountain and tottered into the tribune. It seemed to us a shade emerging from the tomb. We stood near; we lent him others that, his paper having been suppressed, and his gerant (or responsible manager) being prosecuted, he wished to cry adsum qui fect, and to be the martyr of the law; but the two lawyers who succeeded him in the tribune exploded the osopher; the house passed to the order of the day with a

double guards; the troops held ready. Quiet was not distions are pursued widely, and with a spirit of revenge like that of the Corsicans. Yesterday evening, on the terrace of St. Germain, where a number of intelligent and distinguished Frenchmen of Paris, and superior officers, were assembled, effort seemed to be generally deemed probable. But as long as the Generals can be kept at the helm and in absolute com-If they should retire, from any umbrage, or be called off by foreign war, the National Assembly and the guards would scarcely retain strength, perhaps not resolution, to withstand the intrigues of the demagogues, and the rush of the one hundred thousand malcontents and ruffians or reckless idlers ready to be corganized and impelled. The funds un- stars. Murky clouds thicken night and day. Her only specable views of the public finances.

The theatres have been closed three weeks-the longest term in the French dramatic annals. This intermission is represented as a public calamity, a national grief, a State danger. Take, as a sample, this paragraph :

"In a public point of view, the shutting of the theatres is a real misfortune. The theatre is the thermometer of public opinion and of the state of affairs. The theatre is a want—an absolute necessity. The shutting up of the theatres has always something terrifying and mournful in it. It is a symptom the most ominous, and which tends to create fear, (for the fear of evil is nearly as bad as the evil itself;) it is a pubthe fear of evil is nearly as bad as the evil itself:) It is a public avowal of the stagnation of business—of the disorganization and embarrassment of trade and industry. It is a proof to every body, and especially to rival nations, of our troubles, fatigues, and internal sorrows. If these troubles really exist—if this state of uneasiness is real—it is for those men who are at the head of affairs, and upon whom has fallen the heavy burden of public confidence, to bear the weight, and to try to remedy the evil."

The momentous subject was discussed, yesterday afternoon, n the National Assembly, and subsidies exceeding six hundred thousand francs were unhesitatingly voted. Victor Hugo exerted his solemn and elaborate eloquence. He urged the strongest political necessity for opening the stage, which would calm political agitations sooner than alms to the workmen or Oregon. any havoc of lives. " No attroupement could resist a gratis performance." Felix Pyat, an author of repute, delivered nimself on the same side, in a facetious strain that produced hilarité immense et prolongée-or, as the Washington reporters phrase it, " roars of laughter." Immediately after, the Assembly voted a monument to the murdered Archbishop, to be erected in the cathedral of Notre Dame. The minister of Foreign Affairs was summoned to explain the entry of the Russians into the Moldo Wallachian provinces, just republicanized by a revolution duly contrived in Paris. "Much incertainty," replied the Minister, evidently annoyed and reluctant, "exists touching the events of Bucharest; we pay serious attention to the matter, and we shall have to examine whether Russia has not overleaped treaties. We shall inquire, and neglect nothing for the maintenance of French in- of D. W. Offley, deceased.

PARIS, JULY 20, 1848. Marshal Bugnaup indites, for La Revue des Deux Mondes, orthodox essays against socialism, and in favor of agricultural

ed from the irritation of a wound received at the barricades. He was the most studious and erudite of the Algerian com manders. For five years before the overthrow of the monarchy, he devoted himself to a great work on Phoenician antiquities, with some specimens of which, furnished in the journals, I was highly gratified. He had a critical acquai with the ancient tongues and the idioms of the East, and could apply himself for sixteen hours a day to archaelogy and hieroglyphics. The task of organizing the garde mobile was devolved on the military orientalist. A curious account of his troubles with the raw and importunate youth has been in-

cluded in his obituary. A mourner observes : " Each of the

martyred generals would have rejoiced in yielding his life for

the first word must be expunged in the Duice et decorum, &c. In one of my missives, of the end of February, I deplored the fate of the municipal guard, a corps of six thousand picked soldiers, who alone fulfilled their duty or office-that of defending the Government. They experienced the chief loss in killed and wounded, and were immediately disbanded by the Provisional Government. I witnessed the ferocity with which they were assailed, shot, pierced, knocked and trampled down by the mob. Three or four thousand sought safety in concealment and flight from Paris. Last week a call was officially promulged for their reappearance—to be incorporated in the republican guard. Cavaignac appreciated their fidelity. their value, and their titles to redress. A few days ago, being on a visit to Versailles, I saw a large detachment of them, without uniform, marching with a step and port that bespoke an old and thorough training. About two thousand of them

The old municipal councils of the Seine, and the office of prefect of the department, which were suppressed, are reinstated. The mayor, Marrast, was glad to summon back most of the former members. A writer in the Constitutionnel, of this day, says : Pour cinquante ans, la France fait, défait, refait, et redefait la même chose. Half a century, the work of Sisyphus, and how much longer! The committee of inquiry into the causes and true portée (reach) of the insurrection of the 23d June, will report by the end of this month, and cast a retrospect on the events of the 15th May. If they would go back to the three days of February, and treat them, honestly, in the agency, design, and results, we should have a singular and wholesome piece of history. The heads of the junto of the National, members of the reunion of the Palais-Royal, issued lately an amende honorable to the cause of order, and retracted the distinction between republicans of the eve and the morrow, which, in the outset, they pressed and applied to their own special and exorbitant benefit. sident Cavaignac had taken Marie, speaker of the National Assembly, to succeed Bethmont as Minister of Justice, too valetudinary to remain. It was arranged that Marrast, of the said junto, should have the chair of the Assembly, provided he and his comrades renounced the invidious distinction and selfish proscription, and pledged themselves publicly and formally to the republique des honnêtes gens, against the "republic of bad passions." The Journal des Débats, in expressing its satisfaction with the conversion, added sarcastically : "Among the men whose names are at the bottom of the Palais-Roya programme, there are some from whom such a language is quite new. No doubt they have grown wise by experience. The lesson has been terrible. Let it profit every one." The numerous reunion of new representatives hostile to

the red republic, and of former deputies, resolved to oppose Marrast with a candidate of their own-an able, veteran legislator, an unexceptionable patriot, Lacrosse. The Assembly voted yesterday afternoon, and the Opposition nearly succeeded. Marrast would have failed but for the favor of Cavaignac, the necessary dictator. The réunion are content with having manifested their force and consequence as a party. The mountain, or red republic, rallied on a candidate of their own, and could muster only thirty seven votes, of which seventeen were finally thrown to Marrast. Seven hundred and cighty-one members deposited their ballots. Three parties on the floor are now defined and measured; these divisions are to be studied, and I shall follow the board; the parliamentary passions, rivalries, and tumults have serious influences out of doors: there is a double and awful risk for the country. On the 18th, on a secondary question, with under-currents, the Assembly was thrown into uproar, confusion, brawl, and even fury, scarcely to be matched in the annals of French legislative disorder. The National, of yesterday, opened in these terms : "It is with profound sorrow that we report the debates of yesterday afternoon; we had never witnessed a more deplorable scene." The storms are transitory; the example is of permanent evil in stimulating the agitators of the

The Moniteur officially announces the appointment of M Sibour, Bishop of Digne, as Archbishop of Paris; the pricrops of every description throughout France are reported to but a mareschal decamp in 1845! The death of the predeon that of our own, will be gratified to learn that Col. Kinner be of rich promise. We learn from Lyons that there is some cessor at the hands of barricaders could not have been deemimprovement in the silk trade-some small demand from the ed more unlikely, if predicted six months ago. Several of United States-and from Bordeaux that commerce revives. the fifteen committees of the Assembly, who are finishing Marseilles is still threatened with anarchical eruptions. A their discussion of the draught of the constitution, have decided commotion was apprehended for Paris on the 14th instant, that the choice of President of the republic should be with the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille. On the eve, the Assembly. This result is ascribed to the desire of securing several fortresses and "infected districts" were put under Cavaignac and his "booted and spurred" colleagues. Lyons has got over the crisis of disarming the guards, and dissolvturbed. No one doubts, however, that dangerous machina- ing the ateliers-by means of an imposing military array. We shall require full preparation, if the weather be hot, during the "Three Days of July." Vienna and Berlin are constantly threatened with emcules. In a late speech, Mr. WEBSTER used this language: "In the dark and troubled the occurrence of another collective anarchical and desperate night which is upon us," (Americans.) Would that the towering orator were here, or in Germany-looking round with his strength and compass of bodily and intellectual vision-and then he would learn what trouble and darkness are! You live in a comparative elysium. He might well repeat at Boston, or Washington-

Largior hic campos æther et lumine vesti Purpureo; solemque suum, sua sidera norunt. Europe does not yet know her own proper sun and proper

derwent yesterday a considerable decline, owing to unfavor- tacle in the skies is that of the sixth chapter of the Revelation of St. John the Divine.

> OFFICIAL .- FROM "THE UNION" OF TESTERDAY. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. ANDREW J. DONELSON, of Tennessee, to be Enyoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States to the Federal Government of PRANCIS H. MERRIMAN, Attorney of the United State for the district of Texas, in the place of Gov. W. Brown, de-

JAMES SHIELDS, of Illinois, to be Governor of the Territory

JAMES TURNEY, of Illinois, to be an associate justice of teh Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of KINTZING PRITCHETT, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary

for the Territory of Oregon. WILLIAM P. BRYANT, of Indiana, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of

Peren H. Bunnerr, of Oregon, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Oregon.

ISAAC W. R. BROMLEY, of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Oregon. JOSEPH L. MEEK, of Oregon, to be Marshal of the Unied States for the district of Oregon.

JOHN ADAIR, of Kentucky, to be Collector of the port of the district of Oregon, in the Territory of Oregon. JAMES M. NEWELL, to be Collector of the Customs Bridgetown, New Jersey, vice Lorenzo F. Lee, deceased. DANIEL S. MACAULEY, Consul General at Alexandria,

E. S. OFFLEY, Consul for the port of Smyrna, in the place

PERILOUS EXPLOIT .- Thousands of wise men and wome at St. Louis witnessed the feat of a man in that city who climbed up a Liberty Pole 220 feet high and set the Ameri pursuits, which he loves more than razzias. Another general of African renown, Duvivier, (the sixth,) has just expir-tors was a report that he would haul the pole up after him!

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

DECLESSION OF GEN. SHIELDS .- A telegraphic despatch from Pittsburg states that Gen. Shields positively declines the recent appointment conferred on him as Governor of Oregon.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 18-2 P. M. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALBANY .- A destructive fire took place n Albany yesterday. It commenced in the heart of the city, and swept towards the river, destroying five hundred buildings, and burning vessels, barges, &c. in the river. Full one-eighth of the city is destroyed. The flames were hecked by blowing up houses in the range of the firm his country—if he had not perished by a French ball." Here Theproperty destroyed was worth \$2,000,000. There is no change in the market here. We are now

nonentarily expecting the steamer; more news is looked for with deep anxiety.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

PRINGFIELD, AUGUST 17 .- The Congressional delegaics of Illinois will consist of Messrs. Wentworth, Richard so, Harris, Young, McClernand, and Russell, Democrats ; and Mr. Baker, Whig. The Legislature elect is largely Democratic.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

Sr. Louis, August 17 .- The Democrats have completely ept the State. J. B. Bowlin has been elected to Congress the first district ; W. V. N. Bay in the second ; Jas. S. reen in the third; Willard P. Hall in the fourth; and John . Phelps-all Democrats. The Legislature is three-fourths mocrats, and Austin A. King's majority for Governor exeds 12,000.

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Delta announces the receipt of papers from the city of Mexico of the 27th ultimo. PAREDES is still at large, although it seems almost impossible for him to escape. The Monitor of the 25th ultimo contains the official despatches of Gen. BUSTAMENTE, announcing his success, the occupation of Guanajuato, the flight of Paredes, and the pacification of that part of the country.

After the capture of Jarauta the rebels were paniestricken, and offered no further resistance. The total loss of the Government troops, in the last operations, amounted to only three killed and eight wounded. After Jarauta's capture, Bustamente addressed Paredes, summoning him to lay down his arms and submit to the Government, but the latter declined, alleging his honor, and that no security was offered for his and his followers' lives. It is related that, notwithstanding this ostentatious display, his heart failed him, and, although Negrete and the rest wished to continue the struggle, he made off secretly, accompanied by three or four confidential friends. When this fact became known there was a general flight, or sauve qui peut, and Bustamente entered the city without firing another shot. The most vigorous measures have been taken for the afrest of Paredes and his adherents. Circulars have been dispatched by the Secretaries of the Home and War Departments to the Governors and Commanders-in-chief of the States, calling on them to be on the alert, and, in the event of any of the late insurgents being taken, that they be brought before a court martial, and punished (shot, no doubt) within twenty-four hours. The Monitor of the 26th announces that late the preceding night a despatch had been received from Guanajuato, informing the Government that twenty officers of the insurgents had been captured and shot.

MONTGOMERY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The executive MONTGOMERY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The executive committee of the Montgomery County (Maryland) Agricultural Society heartily approve the suggestion for a State Agricultural Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 5th of September next, and appoint A. B. Davis, Otho Magruder, Zachariah Waters, George W. Dawson, Robert Dick, and Wm. H. Farquhar delegates thereto.

The next annual meeting of the society is to be held in Rockville on the second Thursday of September, when a silver goblet, valued at \$10, is offered as a premium for the highest improvement of a lot of land not less than two acres; and a \$5 goblet to the second best. For the best display of agricultural implements, \$20; stallion, \$10; buil, \$10; yoke of oxen, \$10.

GRAND SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. Capital prize \$42,439 !

30 prizes of \$5,000-amounting to \$150,000 ! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Sept 2, 1848 GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of \$42,439 | 134 prizes of \$500

75 Numbers-14 Drawn Ballots. ickets only \$12-Hulves \$6-Quarters \$3-Eighths\$1.56 Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$170 00

do 25 half do do 25 quarter do do 25 eighth do 36,000 Dollars!

15 drawn ballots out of 78 numbers VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2.50.

Certificate of package of 26 whole tickets \$120 Do do 26 half do 60 Do do 26 quarter do 30 \$35,000-\$18,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For endswing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class No. 51, for 1848.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Sept 16, 1848.

SCHEME.

75 Number Lottery-13 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets \$130 00

Do do 25 half do 65 00

Do do 25 quarter do 32 50 Capitals \$66,666-\$22,222-\$11,111!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.
Class No. 53, for 1848. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Sept. 23, 1848.

\$40,000-\$20,000-\$10,000 ! 60 Numbers-10 Drawn Ballots. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purp Class No. 55, for 1848.

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt tention, and an official account of each drawing sent image-intelligent it is over to all who order from us. Address J. & C. MAURY, Alexandria, Va. Agents for J. W. MAURY & Co., Manage